# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841. [NO. 1269.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜



## NEW GOODS.

By Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

## GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 hhds. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Teas, Bellows, Axes, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to punctual dealers only.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
*Fayetteville, Sept.* 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

1000 lbs. prime BACON, just received and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

## HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Exercises of this School will be resumed on Monday the 11th of October. The first Session will close on the day preceding Christmas. The Subscriber has been at a considerable expense in enlarging, repairing, and fitting a building for the convenience of a School. He expects also to be provided with competent and constant assistance, and hopes, by unremitted attention to his Pupils, to merit the patronage of the friends of Education. As it is the design to make the School permanent, every exertion will be used to render it such, both in the English and Classical departments as the wants of the surrounding communities demand. In preparing youth for College, it will be the aim to make thorough and accurate Scholars while in the English department, a greater attention will be paid to the elementary branches than has been common in Schools of this description.

The terms of Tuition are the same as they have been viz—Ten Dollars per term for Languages and higher branches in English; Eight Dollars for other classes. A few individuals may be accommodated with Board in the family of the Subscriber, subject to the same rules and restrictions as his own family, so far as practicable.

SIMEON COLTON.
Sept. 22, 1841. 68 3w

## D. GILCHRIST,

***Surgeon Dentist.***

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville on the 6th October next, for the purpose of attending to his profession. Persons wishing to consult him, will please call at the Lafayette Hotel, where he may be found for some ten or twelve days.

*September* 15, 1841. 68 2w

## STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, specimens of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cooper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.
*September* 18, 1841. 68tf

## MRS. HART'S SCHOOL

WILL commence on the 2d Monday in October next.
*September* 20, 1841. 68-2w.

## CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE. Inquire at this Office.
*September* 20. 68-3w.

## FOR SALE,

ON low and accommodating terms, Fifty-three SHARES Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. For particulars, apply to
JOS. CARMON.
*September* 22, 1841. 68-4wpd.

## SPRING VALE
## MALE & FEMALE ACADEMY,

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,
Located (equi-distant) 7 miles from Clinton and Warsaw.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 4th of October next, under the superintendence of the Subscriber. The Female Department will continue under the immediate direction of Mrs. McNeill. The Subscriber, by giving his undivided attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of his Pupils, hopes to make the School an object worthy of public confidence, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. Students are charged from the time they enter to the end of the Session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, unless by special agreement. The Academy Buildings during the past year have undergone extensive repairs, and at the opening of the Session will be prepared to accommodate an additional number of Students. The location is pleasant and healthy. The water is excellent. Board can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

TERMS, PER SESSION.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Oral Arithmetic, - - - - - | $8 00 |
| Written Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - - - - | 10 00 |
| Latin and Greek Languages, Philosophy, Algebra, and the higher branches of Mathematics, - - - - - | 12 50 |
| Composition and Declamation attended to throughout the year. | |

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| The common English branches, Needle-work, Embroidery, &c. - - - - - | $8 00 |
| Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, and Composition, - - | 12 00 |
| Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic, and French; also, Drawing, Painting, and Oriental Tinting; | 15 00 |
| Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice. - - - - - | 20 00 |
| Use of Piano, - - - - - | 3 00 |

ANGUS C. McNEILL.
*September* 13 1841. 68-4w

## NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note given by Angus Martin, Murdo Martin, and Bryan Burroughs, to Archibald McBryde, Executor of John Carroll, Esq. deceased, for the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty Dollars, due 24 October, 1827, and subject to four payments, viz:—January 24, 1828 paid $100; February 19, $130; July 4, 1829, $100; February 19 1830, $80. Also one other note given by Wm. B. Cheek and Alex. McIver, for the sum of Fifty-two Dollars and Fifty Cents, due 1st January, 1841.—All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for either of the above notes, and the aforesaid Angus, Murdo, Bryan, Wm. B. and Alexander, and their legal representatives, are to warned not to pay either of the said notes to any other person than myself, or my lawful agent or attorney.

LYDIA McBRYDE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
DONALD STREET, *J. P.* *Scal.*
*Moore County, Sept.* 13, 1841. 67-3w

## FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

## OWEN HOUSTON,

*Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,*

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

**MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,**

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

*September* 4, 1841. 66tf

## Standard Keeper's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all who have Weights and Measures, by which they buy and sell in the county of Richmond, to come forward as soon as possible and have them tried by the Standard, and sealed with the State Seal; otherwise I shall certainly enforce the law.

W. D. USSERY, *S. K.*
*Rockingham, September* 1, 1841. 66-6w

## H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

*Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c. &c.*

To which they invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1841. 65-6w.

## Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 5, 1840. 14tf

## Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

## BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.
*January* 11, 1841. 32tf

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Carthage, August 15, 1841.

*To the Officers Commanding the Regiments comprising the 4th Brigade, 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia:*

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, with the Regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection, viz:

The 85th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Friday, 15th October next.
The 41st at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Saturday, 16th October.
The 32d at Clinton, on Monday, 18th October.
The 33d at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 20th Oct.
The 34th at Barksdale's, Cumberland, on Thursday, 21st October.
The 44th at Carthage, on Saturday, 23d October.

The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of Brigadier General,
W. D. DOWD.
COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
Brigade Inspector.
*August* 21, 1841. 64-t130ct.

## Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
*Fayetteville, August* 24, 1841. 64-tf.

## LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

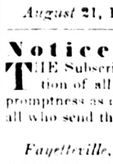
WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
*Fayetteville, August* 2, 1841. 61-tf.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
*Fayetteville, N. C. April* 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.
*Fayetteville, March* 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

*Observe, Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
*May* 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S

## TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
*May* 1, 1841.

## Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

## FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
*June* 16, 1841. 54-tf.

## FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
*August* 17, 1841. 63-tf.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
*Feb'y* 1

## BOOK BINDERY,
## AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.
*Salem, N. C. June* 22, 1841. 58-tf.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## MERWIN & TURNER

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have just received **425** CASES of

**Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,**

Being the first shipment of their FALL STOCK, and as they will continue to receive others weekly, their Stock will be found, if possible, more complete than heretofore; and as the above goods were selected by one of the Firm, who, from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, is perfectly competent and has taken great pains in selecting such articles as will suit this and the surrounding markets, we can therefore assure our friends and the public generally, that we can now offer them inducements rarely to be met with; and we would respectfully invite COUNTRY MERCHANTS, FARMERS, CONTRACTORS, and others, to give us a call, and examine our Stock, and learn our prices before purchasing, as we feel assured that we are fully prepared to suit them, both as regards the article and price.

We would also invite all those who cannot make it convenient to come to Norfolk, to forward us their measure, and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article as good and as cheap as if they were present.

The following will be found among those already received, viz:

5000 pair Men's best thick Brogans.
3000 do. do. 2d quality, do. do.
2000 do. do. and Women's common do.
2500 do. do. lined and bound Kip do., best quality.
1000 do. do. do. do. do. 2d quality.
2000 do. Boy's coarse Brogans, 1st do.
1000 do. do. do. do. 2d do.
1500 do. Men's do. Boots, 1st do.
700 do. do. do. do. 2d do.
1500 do. do. Kip and Seal do. 1st & 2d do.
200 do. do. Calf Boots, very good.
200 do. do. do. do. Water Proof.
900 do. Ladies' fine seal walking Shoes.
1500 do. do. peg'd leather and seal do.
500 do. do. peg'd leather, 2d quality do.
600 do. do. fine seal Buskins.
300 do. do. do. do. Ties and Slippers.
2500 do. leather Boots, for servants.
800 do. do. do. 2d quality do.
1500 do. fine thick sole morocco Ties and Slippers.
1200 do. do. thin do. do. do. do.
500 do. do. do. do. Spring Heel Ties & Slippers.

Together with a complete assortment of Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Unions, Navy Ties, Pumps and Slippers.

Ladies' morocco, seal and leather Shoes.

Misses' and Children's Shoes, of every kind and quality, too numerous to mention here.

Also, a full supply of LEATHER, of all kinds, viz: Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Buff and Grain Leather, Split Leather, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Morocco Lining and Binding Skins, of all kinds.

Findings of all kinds, viz: Boot Trees, Crimping Boards, Lasts, Awls, Bristles, Thread, Varnish, Blacking, Brushes, &c. &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Kit, comprising every article used in our line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

MERWIN & TURNER,
At the Cheap Store, No. 18, E. side Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
*August* 25, 1841. 65-1m.


*Granville Silk.*—A gentleman informed us the other day that he had seen ten yards of most beautiful Silk cloth, with raised stripes, made by the fair hands of Miss Eliza T. Harris and Sisters, daughters of the Rev. Willis Harris of this County. The cloth he says, (and he is a judge,) for beauty and richness, will vie with any of foreign manufacture. It is refreshing in these days of political excitement, to turn from the turmoils, the strifes, and bickerings of party, and contemplate, in our peaceful homes, the industry, the intelligence and patriotism of our daughters, wives and sisters. And we have said before, and we now repeat it, (without any intention of making invidious distinctions,) that for beauty, intelligence, industry, and public spirit, the Granville ladies will vie with any in North Carolina, and the N. C. ladies generally are hard to beat. We challenge any of the ladies of the surrounding counties to put forth greater claims for public commendation, than the Misses Harris.—*Oxford Mercury.*

*Gov. Ray.*—Governor Ray has opened a Tavern at Indianapolis. He closes his Tavern advertisement, thus:

*"N. B. Mr. Ray continues to change law services for produce."*

This recalls to mind a tavern sign, we observed many years ago at Plattsburgh, New York:

*"The cheapest Store and Tavern by Caleb Nichols, Attorney at Law."—Cin. Rep.*

## FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, September 20.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steam ship Caledonia, Captain McKellar, arrived at Boston at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, in 13½ days from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool papers of the 4th, and London to the evening of the 3d. She brought about 100 passengers. The news, of which we give an abstract below, is of interest.

There is no alteration in the Cotton market, and no material change in the Flour market.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A ministerial paper of late date says: "We have reason to believe that there is no truth in the statement that an addition is to be made to our force already on the North American station. Sir C. Adam is to take with him two ships—one a line of battle, and the other the Pique frigate; but these are to replace two of the same rates, which will be recalled."

Meetings continue to be held in Great Britain, at which the affair of the Caroline was discussed, and resolutions passed, fully "justifying" the attack on that vessel.

Private letters from England, although but three days later, give quite discouraging advices. More and larger failures had taken place in Liverpool. The failure of Molyneaux, Wetherly & Co., is large, and in its ramifications is extensively felt. The constant and steady fall of Cotton has shaken some of the wealthiest men.

The effect of the news in our market has been more than usually felt. There being no longer any prospect of a demand for shipments to England, the price of flour has fallen. On Saturday the market was suspended, and although $6 75 was asked no buyers appeared. To-day the market has put on an established character, and a fall of full twenty-five cents has been submitted to. Cotton is quite firm and there is more doing.

All of the interior papers speak of good weather and a promise of goods crops, notwithstanding former evil forebodings to the contrary.

FROM CANTON.

The arrival of the overland mail at Marseilles with news from Canton to the 30th of May, had been announced by Telegraph at Paris, but the mail had not reached London at the time the Caledonia left. The announcement caused great excitement among the tea dealers. The Telegraph announced that everything remained as before. The Emperor was still determined to resist, and was concentrating a large force which was to be commanded by his brother in person. Admiral Parker and Sir Henry Pottinger sailed from Bombay for China, on the 7th of July, in the Sesostris.

ENGLAND—THE MINISTRY AND PARLIAMENT.

The London Times of September 1st, published the following as authentic appointments:—

Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury.
Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council.
Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor.
Duke of Buckingham, Privy Seal.
Earl of Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary.
Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary.
Sir James Graham, Home Secretary.
The Duke of Wellington, in the Cabinet without office.
Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty.
The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade.
Sir F. Pollock, Attorney General.
Sir W. Follett, Solicitor General.
Lord Lowther, Postmaster General.
Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary-at-War.
Sir E. Knatchbull, Paymaster-General.
Earl de Grey, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Elliot, Secretary for Ireland.
W. E. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

FROM THE LONDON STANDARD OF SEPTEMBER 3.

In correction of and in addition to, our statements of Ministerial appointments, we have to-day to mention the following names:—

Sir Edward Knatchbull and Sir Henry Hardinge are to have seats in the Cabinet, with their respective offices. This is certain.

Lord Granville Somerset, it is now understood, to have the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Earl of Lincoln, the Woods and Forests.

The Duke of Rutland, to be Lord Chamberlain.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, with Sir Thomas Fremantle, Joint Secretaries to the Treasury.

Viscount Canning, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hope, (Weymouth) Under Secretary for the Colonies.

Her Majesty held a privy council at Claremont, September 3d, when several of the late ministry gave up the insignia of their offices, and many of the members of the new cabinet were sworn in.

FROM THE LONDON GLOBE.

We hear that the 24th of September is the day on which Sir Robert Peel proposes to meet the Parliament as minister. It is understood that the continuance of the existing poor-law for one year will be proposed and that a vote of credit for six months will be taken. The Parliament will then be prorogued, without taking any of the numerous election petitions into consideration, or attending to any other business. It is reported that Parliament will not re-assemble till February. All this is easy of arrangement; but, (or we greatly mistake) the country will be much dissatisfied with such heartless apathy.—The distress of the manufacturing districts is likely to increase, and find work for the government, of a kind which Parliament may be called upon to aid in completing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Aug. 31.

We have had a gloomy market to-day, owing partly to the recent failures here and in Manchester. Little business was transacted, the sales amounted to about 2500 bales.

Sept. 1. Sales to a fair extent took place in Cotton at this day's market, which was perfectly steady throughout, and the prices of yesterday were realized without difficulty for 5000 bales.

Sept. 3. Notwithstanding a fair extent of business has been done during the week, much gloom has prevailed, and the market has been very unsettled, in consequence of some influential houses having suspended payment. Prices are very unsteady, but not so much so, or so irregular, as they were in the middle of the week, when there were some forced sales made. We close at an 1d decline for American, and nominal prices for Brazil, Egyptian, and Sea Island. Speculators have taken 1,000 bales American, and exporters 800. 1920 bales of American were forwarded into the country last month unsold. The sales to-day are about 8000 bales of all kinds.

The import this week is 11,156 bags, and the sales are 24 000, of which 140 Sea Island at 17 a 22d, 6770 Upland at 5 a 7¼, 7290 New Orleans at 4¾ a 8d. 5850 Alabama, &c. at 5 a 7¼d. Imports from the 1st of January to September 3, 1841, 765 572 bales; in 1840, 1,055 197; total of all descriptions same time in 1841, 948,643; in 1840, 1,193 235.

FROM THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

As the Mechanics's Exhibition is about to open, the public must naturally feel interested to know what will constitute the chief attraction among so many choice specimens of American ingenuity.

Having stolen a peep at the collection by looking through a key hole, I take the liberty of specifying a few of the most rare and prominent articles now in Quincy Hall, and the names of the ingenious workmen who are supposed most anxious to secure the premiums.

Mr. Tyler, Cabinet Maker, at the South End, has sent two fine specimens of his *Patent Veto Stumbling-blocks*, designed to stop a locomotive at full speed. In a letter accompanying the articles, Mr. T. states them to be made of genuine *American live oak*; but the committee are of opinion that they are nothing more than *sappy Virginia dogwood*. It is doubted, moreover, whether they will *work well*, as nobody knows what may happen when passengers get their *steam up*. However, Mr. T. quotes *an old Roman* in his support, and says he will "take the responsibility."

*N. B.* Mr. Tyler has removed from Harrison Avenue to the bridge that *carries a man over*.

Mr. Calhoun, Yarn spinner and Weaver, No. 1, Nullification Corner, has sent a yard and a half of fine *changeable silk*, in the manufacture of which article he has always held the first rank. The specimen in question is so admirably colored, that sometimes it appears black, sometimes white, sometimes true blue, sometimes goslin green, and sometimes invisible cerulean, just as the *wind shifts*. It never remains long of one color, but will change from pepper and salt to thunder and lightning, in the twinkling of an eye. The true secret of this wonderful versatility of hue, seems to be that it was never *dyed in the wool*. The work, moreover, is wrought in damask, with figures representing a masquerade, in which the position of every person is so well defined that it is impossible to tell which way he is moving. This piece of manufacture shows considerable *sleight of hand*, but I think it of too little use to be included in the *American system*.

Mr. V. Buren, Gentleman Farmer, of the interior, has sent a pot of his best *sour krout*, made from Kinderhook cabbage. He recommends it as excellent diet for dyspeptical subjects who have over-eaten themselves on *Treasury pap*, especially when their *sufferings is intolerable*. Mr. V. B. has also transmitted several stupendous *cabbage heads*, from which the Committee have selected the 'greatest and best,' and pronounce it a very great cabbage head indeed.

Mr. Benton, Apothecary, corner of Rag-Fair and Shin-bone Alley, has sent a bottle of his *mint drops*; the components of which he states to be chiefly *Gum Rino* and *aurum potabile*. There appears, however, to be little in the preparation besides *pure gum*. A pair of *yellow birds* were sent with the drops, but flew away in a day or two, for want of a cage.—The Committee did not think them worth the catching.

Messrs. Woodbury & Co., Shingle splitters, formerly of Washington street, sent a lot of newly invented sub-treasury butter boxes, in confident expectation of the premium gold medal. These butter boxes were made at great expense, strongly lined with "blanks, paper, and twine," and stamped *"everlasting,"* but they unfortunately fell to pieces on being touched. The committee therefore pronounce Messrs. W. & Co's invitation a "total failure," but contemplate awarding these gentleman the *second best leather medal* as an indemnity; and advise them not to "try again."

The Society of Practical Abstractionists, in No Mans' Land, have sent a beautiful model of the frigate *Constitution*, with her bows in the stern, according to an improved plan, designed to procure plenty of lee-way in working to the windward. Accompanying the improved Constitution is a newly invented nautical instrument, called the *Convergent Radiating Parallel*, being a Virginia invention for finding the corner of a circle. The committee have placed this in the *Rotundo*.

The above are only a few of the varieties of the Exhibition; but if these do not show that we live in an age of improvement, I shall draw up a still more surprising catalogue. PEEPING TOM.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

The signature of the bill distributing the proceeds of the public lands by Mr. Tyler has, as we have before stated, been received by the Locofoco press in *general* with much more mildness and forbearance than it usually exhibits when a measure to which they are opposed is carried through.

Whether this unusual amiability is really felt, or "put on" merely for the time and occasion, we do not pretend to decide.

It has been said, and with some appearance of probability, that his Locofoco friends are merely amusing Mr. Tyler—that they do not hold it to be good policy to "pay him off" for signing the land bill and the other objectionable bills until he has completely severed himself from the Whig party, and placed himself in a situation in which, abandoned by his old friends, he will fall an easy victim to the treachery of his new ones. Whatever may be the true state of the case time will develope, but there are *some* of the Locofoco editors who do not hesitate to come out boldly and express their disapprobation of some of Mr. Tyler's acts, and indicate plainly that, though he should veto the Bank bill, he must not expect forgiveness for his sins, or pretend to found any claim to their support as a candidate for re-election.

Among these stands the Editor of the Portsmouth Chronicle, who thus discourses of the signature of the Land bill:

"POLITICALLY DEAD.

"We will not shroud our paper in mourning for 'Tyler too,' as upon the occasion of the demise of 'old Tip,' but we must nevertheless maintain that the President is dead—*politically*, being *the second President who has died in the United States within the last six months.*

"We learn that John Tyler has signed that most abominable of iniquitous bills, the distribution bill; if so, he has forever forfeited the support of any and every professing Republican in the Union. He has also signed the bill paying the funeral expenses of General Harrison. What will he refuse to sign after this!"

*Profitable Business.*—The Philadelphia papers state that the receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad and Steamboat Lines, for the month of August, amounted to $64,320.

## THE LATE CABINET.—LETTERS FROM MR. BADGER AND MR. BELL.

*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.*

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I deem it proper to offer a public explanation of some of the reasons which led to my resignation, on the 11th instant, of the office of Secretary of the Navy, and, for that purpose, ask a small space in the National Intelligencer.

At the Cabinet meeting held on the 18th of August last, (the Attorney General and the Postmaster General being absent,) the subject of an Exchange Bank, or institution, was brought forward by the President himself, and was fully considered. Into the particulars of what passed I do not propose now to enter. It will be sufficient to say that it was then distinctly stated and understood that such an institution met the approbation of the President, and was deemed by him free of constitutional objections; that he desired (if Congress should deem it necessary to act upon the subject during the session) that such an institution should be adopted by that body, and that the members of his Cabinet should aid in bringing about that result; and Messrs. Webster and Ewing were specially requested by the President to have a communication upon the subject with certain members of Congress. The institution then spoken of was to be located in the District of Columbia; to be authorized to establish agencies in the States and Territories with power to deal in bills of exchange between the United States and foreign countries, and in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another State or Territory; and the exercise of this power was not to depend on any assent, expressed or implied, of the States within which such agencies might be established.

In consequence of what passed at this meeting, I saw such friends in Congress as I deemed it proper to approach, and urged upon them the passage of a bill to establish such an institution, assuring them that I did not doubt it would receive the approbation of the President.

The bill was passed, as the Public know, and was met by the Veto. Now, if the President, after the meeting of the 18th August, had changed his mind as to the constitutional power of Congress, and had come to doubt or deny what he had admitted in that meeting, (which is the most favorable interpretation that can be put upon his conduct,) it was, in my opinion, a plain duty on his part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned this change of sentiment—to have *offered* them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency—or, at least, to have *softened*, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended Veto of a measure in promoting the success of which they, at his request, had rendered their assistance. But this the President did not do. Never, from the moment of my leaving his house on the 18th, did he open his lips to me on the subject. It was only from the newspapers, from rumor, from hearsay, I learned that he had denied the constitutionality of the proposed institution, and had made the most solemn asseverations that he would never approve a measure which I knew was suggested by himself, and which had been, at his own instance, introduced into Congress. It was still in the President's power, by a proper statement in the message containing his objections to the bill, to have supplied these omissions, and in some degree at least to have repaired his former neglect; but when that paper came to be read, it was found that so far from saying frankly that he once favored and had been willing to sanction the bill, but had been led (if such was the fact) by subsequent reflection to adopt different views upon the subject, he treated the measure as one evidently inconsistent with his previously expressed opinions, and which it ought not to have been supposed for a moment he could approve.

Whether this conduct of the President is susceptible of just defence or reasonable excuse it is not necessary now to inquire. I have not heard, nor can I imagine any ground for either. Whether an explanation of it has been offered to any one of the gentlemen concerned I know not, but none was at any time offered to me; and while I forbear to make the remarks, obvious and painful as they are, which the transaction suggests, I declare the conviction that this conduct of the President, standing without known defence, excuse, or explanation, constituted (if no other reasons had existed) ample ground for a withdrawal from his Cabinet without delay.

It is scarcely necessary to say that I have not supposed, and do not now suppose, that a difference merely between the President and his Cabinet, either as to the constitutionality or the expediency of a bank, necessarily interposes any obstacles to a full and cordial co-operation between them in the general conduct of his Administration; and therefore deeply as I regretted the veto of the first bill, I did not feel myself at liberty to retire on that account from my situation. But the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the last bill make a case totally different from that—one it is believed without a parallel in the history of our Cabinets; presenting, to say nothing more, a measure embraced and then repudiated—efforts prompted and then disowned—services rendered and then treated with scorn or neglect. Such a case required, in my judgment, upon considerations, private and public, that the official relations subsisting between the President and myself should be immediately dissolved.

GEO. E. BADGER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1841.

*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1841.

*Gentlemen:* Doubts have been attempted to be cast upon the correctness of Mr. Ewing's statement in relation to the part taken by the President in getting up the Fiscal Corporation Bill, by arguing that there was an impropriety in making it which ought to deprive it of credit. There are circumstances in this case distinguishing it from all others that I recollect of the kind. It grows out of a matter of official business, transacted between high public functionaries, and is of public and general concern. The public and open conduct of one of these high functionaries is in direct opposition to what the other had, by his express direction and authority, affirmed as to his intentions and purposes. These can, I humbly submit, be no serious question in such a case upon the point of personal propriety, when the injured party seeks to vindicate his honor by disclosing the truth. The obligations arising out of confidential relations, in private or public affairs, are founded in mutual trust. He that disregards his own confidential pledges and engagements cannot allege the obligation of confidence, in the same transaction, against the natural right of self-defence belonging to the injured party. For any thing that can ever be known to the contrary, it may have been the object of the original pledge or engagement to sacrifice those who trusted and were misled by it. For these reasons, I do not hesitate to furnish, for publication, the accompanying statement, which contains all the facts and circumstances within my knowledge, that occur to me as being material, connected with the subject of difference. I do this as an act of justice not only to Mr. Ewing, who requested it, but to myself and the Public.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that I have, at no time, regarded a difference of opinion between the President and myself in relation to a Bank, however important the subject, as sufficient of itself to justify a resignation of the office which I lately held in the Executive Administration of the Government. Nor was it because the President thought proper to trifle with or mislead his Cabinet, as there is but too much reason to believe he intended to do, in the affair of the last Fiscal Bank Bill, that I resigned my place. There were other, and some of them pre-existing causes, for such a course, which many will regard as sufficient of themselves, and which could not have been overlooked. But it was possible to explain or remove them, and therefore they were not promptly acted upon. The last act of the President, however, was conclusive of the true character of all the other occurrences or circumstances which had previously awakened curiosity or excited distrust.

I shall, at my leisure, state the reasons more at large which impelled me to the course I have thought proper to adopt, and at the same time furnish a narrative of all the causes, so far as they fell under my observation, which have resulted in the separation of Mr. Tyler from the party which brought him into power, and the breaking up of the Whig Administration.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

STATEMENT.

I called to see the President on official business on the morning (Monday, 16th August) before the first Veto Message was sent in. I found him reading the Message to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did me the honor to read the material passages to me. Upon reading that part of it which treats of the superior importance and value of the business done by the late Bank of the United States in furnishing exchanges between the different States and sections of the Union, I was so strongly impressed with the idea that he meant to intimate that he would have no objection to a bank which should be restricted to dealing in exchanges, that I interrupted him in the reading, and asked if I was to understand, by what he had just read, that he was prepared to give his assent to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices or agencies in the States, having the privilege, without their assent, to deal in exchanges between them, and in foreign bills. He promptly replied that he thought experience had shown the necessity of such a power in the Government. I could not restrain the immediate expression of my gratification upon hearing this avowal. I said to the President at once, that what I had feared would lead to fatal dissensions among our friends, I now regarded as rather fortunate than otherwise; that his veto of the bill then before him would lead to the adoption of a much better one. I also congratulated him upon the happy circumstance of the delay which had taken place in sending in his Veto Message. The heat and violence which might have been expected if the Veto had been sent in immediately upon the passage of the bill, would now be avoided. Time had been given for cool reflection, and as the Message did not exclude the idea of a bank in some form, no unpleasant consequences would be likely to follow. He expressed his great surprise that there should be so much excitement upon the subject; said that he had had his mind made up on the bill before him from the first, but had delayed his Message that there should be time for the excitement to wear off; that nothing could be more easy than to pass a bill which would answer all necessary purposes; that it could be done in three days. The next day, having occasion to see the President again, he requested me to furnish him with such information as the War Department afforded of the embarrassments attending the transfer and disbursement of the public revenue to distant points on the frontier, in Florida, &c. He at the same time requested me to draw up a brief statement of my views upon the subject, showing the practical advantages and necessity of such a fiscal institution as he had thought of proposing. Such information as I could hastily collect from the heads of principal disbursing bureaus of the Department I handed to him on the evening of the same day, knowing that time was of the utmost importance in the state in which the question then was. He received the statements I gave him with manifest indifference, and alarmed me by remarking that he began to doubt whether he would give his assent (as I understood him) to any bank.

The next day (Wednesday, 18th August) was the stated time for the weekly meeting of the Cabinet with the President. Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, and myself, went at ten o'clock in the morning, and were informed that the President was engaged with Messrs. Berrien, Sergeant, and, I think, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia. We waited until they retired, and the President made his appearance about three quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Badger came in soon after the President joined us. Messrs. Crittenden and Granger did not attend. The conference which ensued was a long one—lasting two hours at least, according to my recollection. I cannot pretend to detail all that was said; neither can I undertake to give the language employed by the President upon every point, nor of the members of the Cabinet. I can only state the substance of what was said upon those points which most attracted my attention.

The President commenced by stating that he had been waited upon that morning by a committee of Members of Congress, who desired to know his views upon the subject of a bank—such a one as he could sanction. He had given them no satisfaction upon that subject, but had informed them that he would first consult with his constitutional advisers—his Cabinet—through whom he thought it most regular that his views should be communicated. He asked the opinion of his Cabinet upon the correctness of the ground he had taken; remarking at the same time, that the habit of expressing his views to Members of Congress upon subjects of so much interest subjected him to great embarrassment and much misrepresentation. That question being disposed of, the President adverted briefly, but without much connexion, to the relation in which he stood to the Bank question, and his disposition to go as far as he could to comply with the wishes of his friends. He spoke of the relation that existed between him and his Cabinet, and how necessary it was that he should have their support. Would they stand by him? He much preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session; but if it was necessary to act now, he thought a plan might be devised which, with their co-operation, might be carried through. He wondered why the Senate continued to postpone acting upon his Veto Message, which was yet to be disposed of. He supposed it might be to hold it as a rod over his head; and had some doubts whether it was proper that he should consider further upon the subject until the Senate had decided what they would do with the bill then before them. Some one present assured him that the postponement of the question pending in the Senate was intended to give time for reflection, and to prevent an intemperate debate.

The President then gave the outline of such a bank or fiscal institution as he thought he could sanction. It was to be in the District of Columbia, to have the privilege of issuing its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, and to deal in bills of exchange between the States and between the United States and foreign States. But he wished to have the opinion of his Cabinet upon it. His own consistency and reputation must be looked to. He considered his Cabinet his friends, who must stand by and defend whatever he did upon the subject. He appealed particularly to Mr. Webster for his opinion upon the point of consistency; and whether there was not a clear distinction between the old Bank of the United States—*a Bank of discount and deposite*—and the one he now thought of proposing; and whether the constitutional question was not different. He reminded us that, in all his former speeches and reports, he had taken the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to charter a bank which had the power of local discount. Mr. Webster pointed out the distinction between the two plans in a manner which appeared to be satisfactory to him. The substance of what he said was, as I understood him, as follows: He had a decided preference for a bank upon the plan then proposed over either of those which had been previously spoken of. He reminded the President that he had expressed his preference for a bank which should be restricted in its dealings to bills of exchange, when certain gentlemen from the city of New York were present several weeks before. He then thought, as he did now, that it would answer all useful purposes. One ground of this preference was, and it had great weight with him, that the plan did not contemplate the consent of the States, as in any way or at any time, necessary to its existence or efficiency. He thought the plan proposed at the commencement of the session, generally known as Mr. Ewing's bill, as incongruous and objectionable on this ground. His general course of thinking on such subjects led him to prefer that, whatever power this Government asserted, or was authorized to assert, should be exercised independently of State authority, and of the interference of the States. He thought there could be no doubt of the constitutional power to charter such a bank as was then proposed, according to the President's own modes of thinking upon that subject, if he understood them. Certainly there was a clear distinction between such a bank and the late Bank of the United States. The one now proposed was to be limited in its operations to such objects as were clearly within some of the general provisions of the Constitution, or such as were clearly necessary in the execution of others. The privilege of issuing its own notes, of dealing in exchanges, and of receiving moneys on deposite, all appeared to have immediate reference to or connexion with the power given in the Constitution over commerce between the States, over the currency, and the necessary fiscal operations of the Government in the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue. These were all subjects of national, and not local or State concern. The distinction between this plan and the late Bank of the United States lay in this: the privilege enjoyed by the old bank, of dealing in local paper, or discounting notes having no circulation, as it might be, but between the different streets or commercial points of the same city, had no connexion with the trade or commerce between the States and remote sections of the Union, nor with the transfer of the public money from one point to another; and it had, therefore, no necessary connexion with any of the great national objects for which the bank was chartered; nor could it be claimed as an incident to any of the powers given to Congress by the Constitution. That privilege, he apprehended, was conferred upon the late bank from the belief that without it the stock of the bank could not be made profitable; and it was therefore considered as a necessary incident to an institution which was itself but the offspring of an incidental power. Experience, he thought, had shown clearly that such a privilege was no longer important or necessary.—By confining the discounting privilege of the proposed bank to bills of exchange between this country and foreign States, and between the several States of the Union, this objection would not lie against it.

The President expressed his regret that he had not used the words "bank of *discount* and deposite" in his late Message, so that the distinction he now took might be clearly inferred from that message, and he could not then be charged with inconsistency. Mr. Badger said he thought nothing would have been gained by the use of the terms "bank of discount and deposite" in his message; for, as to the charge of inconsistency, it might, and probably would, be made against him for party effect, if he sanctioned the bill then proposed by him, inasmuch as dealing in or buying bills of exchange would be *discounting*, and to that extent make it a bank of discount.

When all the material points appeared to be disposed of, and the members of the Cabinet present had expressed their decided approbation of the plan the President had suggested, he said that, after all, he would not sanction a bank in the form just agreed upon, if he supposed it would be made the groundwork or basis of a bank with all the powers of the late Bank of the United States. He never would give his sanction to the power of local discount. He feared that, at the next or succeeding sessions of Congress, the Whigs would be bringing forward amendments engrafting this power upon any charter he might now approve, and he appealed to his Cabinet to know if they would stand by him, and use their influence in preventing any such movements while his Administration lasted. Mr. Webster and others gave him all proper assurances upon this point.

The President thought a capital of fifteen millions of dollars would be sufficient.

A name, he said, was important. What should it be? *Fiscal Institute* would do. It was objected to, and the name of *Fiscal Bank* preferred by a member of the Cabinet. He replied that there was a great deal in a name, and he did not wish the word bank to appear in the bill.

The President then inquired if he was understood. He said there must be no misunderstanding of what he proposed to do. Addressing himself to Mr. Ewing, he asked him if he thought he understood his views fully. Mr. Ewing undertook to recapitulate. He understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices of discount and deposite in the States, with their assent. The President interrupted him abruptly, by saying he did not understand him at all; he was not willing to sanction any such bank. I understood his objection to be to the power of local discounts. I supposed Mr. Ewing intended to say that he understood the President had no *constitutional* objections to such a bank. Mr. Ewing, however, without explaining, went on to say, that he now understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with the power to issue its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, with offices or agencies in the States having the privilege, without their assent, of dealing in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and made payable in another State or Territory of the Union, and in bills between the United States and foreign States or Nations.

The President said he was then understood. He requested Mr. Webster particularly to communicate with the gentlemen who had waited on him that morning, and to let them know the conclusions to which he had come. He also requested Mr. Ewing to aid in getting the subject properly before Congress. He requested that they would take care not to commit him by what they said to members of Congress to one intention to dictate to Congress. They might express their confidence and belief that such a bill as had just been agreed upon would receive his sanction; but it should be as matter of inference from his Veto Message and his general views. He thought he might request that the measure should be put in the hands of some friend of his own upon whom he could rely. Mr. Sergeant was named, and he expressed himself satisfied that he should have charge of it. He also expressed a wish to see the bill before it was presented to the House, if it could be so managed.

I then said, addressing myself to Messrs. Webster and Ewing, that no time was to be lost in communicating with gentlemen of Congress; that there was danger that Mr. Ewing's bill would be taken up and reported to the House immediately after the bill sent back to the Senate with the President's objections was disposed of.

As the members of the Cabinet rose to depart, or just before, the President requested Messrs. Webster and Ewing, as they had turned their attention more particularly to the subject, to furnish him with written arguments upon the points they had been discussing. He wanted them to fortify his own opinion, and to lay up for future reference.

JOHN BELL.

*Washington, Sept. 20, 1841.*

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

The following letter has been brought to light by the Editor of the Madisonian, who addressed a letter to Mr. W. requesting a copy for publication:

AUGUST 25, 1841.

*Gentlemen:* As you spoke last evening of the general policy of the Whigs, under the present posture of affairs, relative to the Bank bill, I am willing to place you in full possession of my opinion on that subject.

It is not necessary to go further back, in the history of the past, than the introduction of the present measure into the House of Representatives.

That introduction took place within two or three days after the President's disapproval of the former bill; and I have not the slightest doubt that it was honestly and fairly intended as a measure likely to meet the President's approbation. I do not believe that one in fifty of the Whigs had any sinister design whatever, if there was an individual who had such design.

But I know that the President had been greatly troubled, in regard to the former bill, being desirous, on one hand, to meet the wishes of his friends, if he could, and on the other, to do justice to his opinions.

Having returned his first bill with objections, a new one was presented to the House, and appeared to be making rapid progress.

I know the President regretted this, and wished the whole subject might have been postponed.

At the same time, I believe he was disposed to consider calmly and conscientiously, whatever other measure might be presented to him.

But in the mean time Mr. Botts' very extraordinary letter made its appearance. Mr. Botts is a Whig of eminence and influence in our ranks. I need not recall to your mind the contents of the letter. It is enough to say, that it purported that the Whigs designed to circumvent their own President, to "head him" as the expression was, and to place him in a condition of embarrassment.

From that moment, I felt that it was the duty of the Whigs to forbear from pressing the Bank bill further, at the present time.

I thought it was but just in them to give decisive proof that they entertained no such purpose, as seemed to be imputed to them. And since there was reason to believe, that the President would be glad of time, for information and reflection, before being called on to form an opinion on another plan for a Bank—a plan somewhat new to the country—I thought his known wishes ought to be complied with.

I think so still. I think this is a course, just to the President, and wise on behalf of the Whig party.

A decisive rebuke ought, in my judgment, to be given to the intimation, from whatever quarter, of a disposition among the Whigs to embarrass the President.

This is the main ground of my opinion; and such a rebuke, I think, would be found in the general resolution of the party to postpone further proceedings on the subject to the next session, now only a little more than three months off.

The session has been fruitful of important acts. The wants of the Treasury have been supplied; provisions have been made for Fortifications, and for the Navy; the repeal of the Sub-treasury has passed; the Bankrupt bill, that great measure of justice and benevolence, has been carried through; and the Land bill seems about to receive the sanction of Congress.

In all these measures, forming a mass of legislation, more important, I will venture to say, than all the proceedings of Congress for many years past, the President has cordially concurred.

I agree, that the currency question is, nevertheless, the great question before the country; but considering what has already been accomplished, in regard to other things; considering the difference of opinion which exists upon this remaining one; and, considering, especially, that it is the duty of the Whigs effectually to repel and put down any supposition, that they are endeavoring to put the President in a condition, in which he must act under restraint or embarrassment, I am fully and entirely persuaded, that the Bank subject should be postponed to the next session.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and ob't serv't,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. BATES and CHOATE, Senators from Massachusetts.

*Mr. Badger's Letter.*—This well worded and manly note, (published in another column) sustains, as the reader will perceive, every material particular contained in the letter of Mr. Ewing. Let it be distinctly marked and understood that the late resignations of Cabinet ministers did not take place because of the mere exercise of the veto power once or twice. If the President's course had been open, sincere and candid, on both occasions, there would have been no disruption of the ties that connected him with the honourable men, his constitutional advisers. But the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the last bill made a case altogether different from a mere act of vetoing—"one it is believed," in the language of Mr. Badger, "without a parallel in the history of our Cabinets; presenting, to say nothing more, a measure embraced and then repudiated—efforts prompted and then disowned—services rendered and then treated with scorn or neglect." Let not the true point of issue be lost sight of.

*Baltimore American.*

*Mr. Ewing in the East.*—The Boston Atlas says:—Mr. Ewing spent the Sabbath in Salem. We hear that immediately upon his arrival, on Saturday evening, it became known to the throng about the depot that he was in the cars, and as he came forth, the cry was raised, "Three cheers for the honest Secretary!" Three enthusiastic cheers followed this call.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Without attempting to deny or disprove the statements of Mr. Ewing, an effort is made by some presses to cast odium upon him as a betrayer of Cabinet secrets. This will not do—and it is time that the assailants of that gentleman should know it.

When Mr. Tyler's last Veto Message appeared it contained, as all our readers know, sundry anxious appeals to the Whigs to extend to him indulgence, and it abounded with protestations of his ardent desire to unite with them on the subject of a Fiscal Agent. Why (said he) should their differences on that one point be pushed to extremes when upon every other measure of the Extra Session he and they had harmoniously agreed? Let the subject be deferred until the next session and he would then propose a plan of his own which he hoped would meet the views of Congress and answer the wants of the Government.

We were willing to take the President at his word; to forget the past; to believe in his sincerity; and to extend to him the full measure of confidence which he solicited. In a few days came the Cabinet resignations which we were astonished at; for after the language of the President in his message we had not supposed that any necessity could exist for such a proceeding on the part of the Cabinet. There appeared to be on the other hand many strong reasons why they should remain. The President had expressed himself in such conciliatory terms—had seemed so anxious to be on a fair understanding with the Whigs, that a rupture with his Cabinet—a Cabinet possessing the confidence of the Whigs to the fullest extent—could not be supposed to proceed from *him*. And viewing it as the voluntary act of the Cabinet members themselves it would strongly imply an injudicious movement, so precipitate, so ill-advised, so destructive of the fair prospects of harmony which the President had just held forth to the public, that a general feeling of disapprobation if not of decided condemnation would have been entertained against them. They would have been charged with destroying, by their rash and unhappy conduct, all probability of that harmonious settlement of differences which the President had pledged himself to strive for, and which the country was anxious should be effected. Under such imputations the members of the late Cabinet would have retired if they had gone forth in silence.

But that would not have been the worst. Mr. Ewing and another member of the Cabinet were requested by the President to communicate with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant, respecting the plan of the second Bank bill. They were made acquainted with the President's views, in conversation with the President himself: they took care that those views should be fully represented in the Bill, so as to make it what the President desired. When this Bill so drawn up, so passed, they themselves on the faith of the President's assurances having guaranteed its signature in their conferences with members of Congress—when this Bill was by the President *rejected*, let any one consider the position in which Mr. Ewing was placed by that ungracious act. Was he not bound by all considerations of justice to himself—by regard to his own honour—to save himself from the imputation of having deceived gentlemen in Congress by assurances which he had given without authority! Was he not bound by a sense of obligation to the Whig party, and the country, in whose name he held a responsible post which he could not abandon, without giving *them* satisfactory reasons for such course—was he not bound by all those feelings of propriety and self-respect which influence the conduct of gentlemen, to make the publication which he did make, and to throw the responsibility of that crisis upon the man who had provoked it—who, it would appear, had endeavoured to use him as a creature of his capricious humour to bear the responsibility of his fickle changes, and to be thrown aside with indifference as his wayward mind took its various hue!

Cabinet secrets! What empty vapouring is this? —The leaky conduits of Presidential confidence had retained very few Cabinet secrets within the precincts of the White House—very few of any kind. But what is there in this charge! Shall the President by virtue of his office be allowed to make dupes of his official advisers, authorise them to pledge his faith, and then deny it; trifle with the feelings of men of honour—forfeit his own word—and endeavour to make their reputations pay the sacrifice? Shall he be allowed to do this, and no murmur of vindication be permitted to the victims of such a policy!

But what Cabinet secrets has Mr. Ewing divulged! Has he disclosed anything more than what the President authorised him to communicate to Members of Congress? If Mr. Tyler afterwards saw fit to act contrary to the assurances which he directed Mr. Ewing to give, it is his own affair, which Mr. Ewing is not answerable for.

Here then stands the unalterable issue. Mr. Ewing's statements must be *disproved*, or they will remain good in the eyes of all the people. Attacks against the witness will constitute no defence; for his character, to say the least, is as good as that of any that assail him, or of any that he testifies against. A general charge of misrepresentation will not do, because his statements are specific; he gives names, time and place; and if he is incorrect in any particular it may be easily made to appear so.

There are *reciprocal* obligations that bind men in all relations of life. If one party prove forgetful or false, no height of station, no prerogative of office can be expected to shield him from the consequences thereof, or to protect him in seeking to put upon the other party the blame of his own dereliction. *Let every herring hang by its own head*—is a homely saying but an expressive one.

*John Quincy Adams.*—The N. Y. Commercial gives the following rumor of a matter which has excited some remark in reference to Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster.—It is not true, as has been so confidently stated, that Mr. Adams had advised Mr. Webster, after the appearance of Mr. Ewing's statement, to resign.

The facts are these:—On Tuesday last, after the appearance of Mr. Ewing's statement, Mr. A. called on Mr. Webster, and remarked, in substance, if all was just as Mr. Ewing had written, he did not see how Mr. Webster would be able to hold on.—"Your position is very critical. Still, I will not give you any advice."

On the next day (Wednesday) Mr. Adams called at the State Department again, and said he would now retract all he had said (of doubt) as to Mr. Webster's holding his situation. "Come what will," said Mr. A. (after mature reflection,) "you must hold your place."

Furthermore, Mr. A. had repeated his visits to Mr. W. every day down to Saturday, urging Mr. W., by all the persuasions of his rich experience, not to relinquish his place, at the present crisis, for any consideration whatever.

We may add—Mr. Webster will not leave the cabinet, "come what may," so long as he has the wishes of the President to remain.

Mr. Badger, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Crittenden, Ex-Attorney General, left this city for the North on Monday evening.

Mr. Adams, Ex-President, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, left this city for his residence at Quincy yesterday morning.—*National Intelligencer, 22d.*

Mr. Cambreleng, our late Minister to Russia, arrived at New York in the Great Western, on Thursday evening, after an absence of two years in Europe.

HOW IS THIS?

We cut the following from the Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst.

"We have a rod in pickle for the late Bank Cabinet, and especially for Mr. Ewing, from one who knows—and it shall be laid on the backs of men, who, following the whistle of their leader, are anxious to break down Mr. Tyler. We have only to add for the present, that we understand him to have declared to a member of Congress on Monday last, that many of the statements of Mr. Ewing are false—that if he were at liberty to disclose the conduct of some of his Cabinet in relation to the Bank, it would appear infamous—and that he had determined to remove them, if he had not been under the impression that they would have removed themselves."

It appears then, if the Editor's information is correct, that it was the President's intention to remove his Cabinet, or some of them at least, if they had not removed themselves. On the other hand, the Madisonian, the organ of the Executive, in its semi-official attack upon Mr. Ewing, expressly assumes the ground that his resignation was uncalled for, unnecessary and unjustifiable, and Mr. Webster, with equal distinctness declares that "he had seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet by the voluntary act of its members." We suspect the information given to the Enquirer is the true version, and we say further, that in all probability the dismission of the Harrison Cabinet was very early resolved on after Mr. Tyler's succession. To this complexion it will probably come at last.

*Richmond Whig.*

*The Right Feeling.*—Mr. Mason of Ohio concludes an able speech adverse to the exercise of the Veto Power with the following round sentiment in reference to the succession:

"Allow me to say, in conclusion, that I shall resist, steadily and firmly, any and all movements intended to bring into premature discussion the question of the *succession*. Let no candidate for the Presidency be named for at least two years to come. I will wear the livery of no man, nor will I commit myself to any man, or permit others to do it for me. When the time comes for bringing the candidate into the field I shall be prepared to declare my preference. Till then let the country enjoy all the repose that it may have a right to hope for or expect, under events so inauspicious to its happiness and prosperity as those that have already occurred and that are now rapidly approaching."

*Executive Patronage in conflict with the Freedom of Opinion.*—Our attention has been called to a letter from Washington, addressed to the "Old School Republican and Ohio State Gazette," published in Columbus, Ohio, and edited by a brother-in-law of President Tyler. We extract the subjoined significant passage from the letter—with the remark that if Mr. Tyler has so soon forgotten his professed principles in an attempt to muzzle the press, and control the free exercise of public opinion,—it will be adding another to the melancholy list of examples of human perfidy and faithlessness:—*Richmond Whig.*

"This reminds me that it has been reported here, on very excellent authority, that several government officials in Ohio, who hold their appointments at the pleasure of the present President, have recently been so reckless of the peculiar delicacy of their positions as to interpose their authority in order to prevent the political friends of Mr. Tyler from expressing their admiration of his course in relation to his *veto* of the Fiscal Agent. I do not wish to be understood as speaking by authority—but one thing is certain—"Mr. Tyler considers his political opinions of sufficient importance to warrant him in taking every proper precaution to have them safely carried out. He will, therefore, neither bestow his patronage upon, nor suffer it to abide with, any individual who shall feel himself at liberty to employ the powers, conferred by that patronage, in opposing the views and principles of the Administration!" Let this be remembered, and let it be distinctly understood, that Mr. Tyler is as tenacious of his rights, as a President, as he is chary of his honor, as a man."

NORFOLK, September 1[8]

*Naval.*—There are now seven ships of war anchored in a line extending about a mile down the river from the Hospital [p]oint, and they present quite a formidable appearance, such indeed as was never before seen in our harbor.

First rides the French Corvette Bo[n]ite, Capt. Aguilleecourt, of 20 guns; 2d, the U. S. Corvette Cyane, Commander Stribling, of 20 guns; 3d, the Macedonian, Com. Hull kinson, a warm 44; 4th, the majestic Pennsylvania, Com. Shubrick, a manamoth decker, of 120 guns; 5th, the U. S. Sloop war Warren, Commander Jamesson; 20; the French frigate Armida, Capt. Lou[s]; flag ship of Admiral Arnous, of 36 guns; and lastly, the French corvette La[n]ay, Capt. Garnier, of 16 guns. Total 276 [g]uns.

The famous little French frigate *La Poule*, commanded by the Prince de Join[v]ille, has arrived at New York in 10 days from Halifax. The Prince visits New York with the intention of making a [t]our through the United States.

*American Silver.*—Mr. F. Blackburn has placed in the Exchange a sample of silver entirely *pure*, from the Washington mine, Davidson county, North Carolina. The lump weighs 277 ounces, and is worth about three hundred dollars. As we do not remember to have seen any silver from mines in this country before, we made some inquiries as to the manner of obtaining it, and the chance of getting more, and the following is the result.

The company went into operation under a very advantageous charter from the State of North Carolina, about the first of September, 1840, the mine being then but partly opened, and showing the bed of ore of very great extent, comprising millions of tons of ore, of the richest kind. In the early part of 1841, one furnace for smelting was put into operation, which up to the present time, has produced 25 tons of the metal, (lead and silver;) the early specimens from which this sample is made, yielding only about from one hundred to two hundred and fifty ounces silver to the ton, gradually improving up to this time, when it yields five to six hundred ounces per ton of mixed metal. Within the last few weeks two more furnaces have been put in operation, and three more, making in all six, will go into operation very shortly, when the yield will equal from 1,500 to 2,000 ounces per day, valuing from $525 to $800. The proceeds of the one furnace have been sufficient to more than pay the expenses of the mine since going into operation upon the first of September, from which period the dividends of the company will commence.

The office of the company is at 24 Ce[d]ar Alley, where samples of the lead and [s]hrub may be seen, and any further information on the subject may be had.—*U. S. Gaz.*

*The Shower of Blood.*—Prof. Troost has published a long article in the Nash[v]ille Banner, with reference to the recent shower of blood which occurred at Lebanon, Tenn. on the 17th ult. The explanation which he gives of this remarkable phenomenon differs essentially from that of Prof. Hall. He took especial pains to investigate all the facts in the case, and says there can be no doubt that the drops of blood found upon the tobacco leaves did really fall from a scattered cloud passing swiftly from East to West. The extent of the shower was from forty to sixty yards in breadth, and about eight hundred in length: it was thus scattered, probably a drop every ten or fifteen feet, irregularly dispersed. Some of the pieces which fell were nearly two inches long. Prof. Troost believes the substance to be animal matter, but does not consider any part of them to be blood. There was about them an offensive smell of putrid matter, and the fibres were distinctly visible. On exposing the particles to the action of heat, they were affected precisely as a piece of beef. "There is no doubt," says the Professor, "that this substance is animal matter, and belongs to our globe." He then enumerated many instances in which remarkable showers have been observed, from the year 472 to the present day. If the facts as stated by him are correct, there can be no ground for the explanation of Prof. Hallowell that the matter was thrown off by insects in their chrysalis state. Prof. Troost ascribes it to the action of a hurricane, which, he thinks, may have taken up part of an animal which was in a state of decomposition and have brought it in contact with an electric cloud, in which it was kept in a state approaching to a partial fluidity or vis[c]idity.

*Phila. Gazette.*

*"Good for the Stomach."*—Theodore Hook believes that he cannot see upon what ground the term is to make water the god of their idolatry, since water is universally allowed to have been *drunk*, from immemorial."

That *water* has been *drunk* since the days of Adam, we admit; but what is the reason? *Water* is *drunk* that *men* may keep sober. We said that water was drunk in the days of Adam, but did you ever hear of Adam being drunk, while water was drunk? Never! It is true, water was not quite so much drunk, just after *Noah* gathered his grapes, and what was the consequence? Why Noah himself got drunk! Now, if Noah had let water been drunk, *enough*, his grapes would never have injured him, and he would have kept *as sober as a Judge*. We beg pardon of their Honors, however; we believe some of them are somewhat in Noah's predicament, and don't allow water to be drunk *enough about* them to keep quite sober themselves, at all times.

Theodore Hook must therefore perceive that it is quite consistent for "*teetotallers*" to praise cold water, and to desire that it should *be drunk all the time*. Having now established the propriety of water's being drunk, will any Brandy drinker give us a reason *why he is drunk!*—*Temp. Adv.*

We have seen worse things than the following from the Fredericksburg Arena. Mr. Legare's name it must be borne in mind is pronounced Legree.

Our friend B. thinks the Whigs are go *Forward* in their remarks on the new Cabinet, and as it is certainly *Abel*, he hopes they '*Legare* and *Make c Lean* work hereafter.

# OBSERVER.

**FAYETTEVILLE:**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.


FALL TRADE.—Within the past few weeks a large quantity of Goods has been received by the Merchants of this place, and we feel authorized to state that they are amply provided with the materials to render a visit from their country friends both pleasant and profitable. A material reduction in the charges on goods has been made this year, the freight from New York to Wilmington being but one-half what has been customary, and the Cape Fear in such fine order as to render Lighterage unnecessary.

COTTON.—The sales of new and old in this market for the week past, have been at 7¼ to 9¼.

At Columbia, about 100 bales new crop have been received, and sold at from 9 to 10 cents. No lots would now command over 9 cents, says the Chronicle.

At Augusta, receipts of new cotton during the week 170 bales, mostly sold at 8¼. Extremes 8 to 8½ cents. At Columbus, Ga., new cotton 6 to 7 cts.

The first new cotton at Camden 9¼.

At Charleston sales of the week only 283 bales, old and new, at 7 to 9¼.

The total cotton crop of the U. States for the year 1840-41, 1,620,123 bales, against 2,123,266 for the previous year. Decrease 503,143.

FAILURE OF THE MAILS.—Some serious accident must have happened on the rail roads north of us, through. We have had no mail from beyond that of Saturday last.

THE LATE CABINET.—The reader will find in the preceding page, letters from Messrs. Badger and Bell, confirming, most emphatically, the statement made by Mr. Ewing, of the circumstances which preceded the resignation of the late Cabinet. Those who pretended to find in Mr. Webster's letter an implied denial of the truth of Mr. Ewing's statements,—no one has ventured a *positive* denial;—will find that pretence no longer available. Mr. Bell, it will be seen, promises further disclosures, which we regret, as, whilst we deem the circumstances already stated due to the public, as well as to the late heads of the late officers, we do not wish to see the little bickerings, if such there have been, between Mr. Tyler and the Cabinet, exposed. They have exposed themselves; let that suffice.

An article from the Baltimore American puts the question of the *propriety* of Mr. Ewing's disclosures, on the right footing.

THE LAND BILL.—Under this act, the State of North Carolina will receive the first dividend of the proceeds of the Public Lands, on the 1st day of January, 1842. What that dividend will be, of course depends upon the amount of sales for the half year ending on that day. But assuming three millions as the average annual net amount of such sales, the share of North Carolina will be $60,000 at that time, or $120,000 annually—a sum materially greater than all the taxes now collected by the State out of the whole population.

The Loco Foco papers are endeavoring to produce the impression, that the law is nullified by the fever-sore Law passed a few days after it, and that there will be no distribution. There is not a shadow of truth in their assertion. The facts are these:—

The Land Bill provides that if the Tariff shall at any time be raised above 20 per cent. ad valorem, the distribution shall cease during such time as the Tariff shall continue so raised.

The Revenue or Tariff Bill imposes a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on imports generally, except the long list of articles which are admitted free, or at lower rates than 20 per cent. But, the 2d section provides that non-enumerated articles which bear a similitude to any enumerated article, chargeable with duty, shall pay a like duty; or if it be equally similar to two enumerated articles, it shall pay the duty levied on the article paying the highest rate. And articles manufactured from two or more materials, shall pay the highest rate at which any of its component parts may be chargeable. As it is evident that under this provision an article made of different materials might be made to pay more than 20 per cent. on its value, there follows an important proviso, which disproves the assertion made by the Locos, as follows:—

*Provided*, That, if in virtue of this section, any duty exceeding the rate of twenty per centum ad valorem shall be levied prior to the 1st day of July, one thousand and forty-two, the same shall not in any wise affect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for by an act passed at the present session of Congress.

We have been requested to notice, with reprobation, some outrages perpetrated at the Camp Meeting in this vicinity on Sunday last; but, as the matter will doubtless undergo judicial investigation, (the proper mode of redress for such disturbances of public worship,) our interference would be improper.

TEMPERANCE DELEGATES.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates from the Antioch Temperance Society, (Robeson County, N. C.) to the Convention in Raleigh on the 1st day of November next, viz: Messrs. Angus McNeill and Peter McEachin, principals; and Messrs. Archibald McLean and Daniel B. Smith, Alternates.

FIRE.—We accidentally omitted to notice earlier, the disastrous fire, by which, on the night of the 4th instant, the extensive Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Anson county, about 10 miles north of Wadesborough, owned by Messrs. Hubbard, Nelms, Smith, McAee and Cole, were entirely destroyed, with about 100,000 feet of Lumber, and a quantity of wheat and corn. The loss to the proprietors is about $15,000, of which no part was insured. The public loss, in the conveniences afforded by the establishment, is also felt.

MILITARY.—We are authorized to announce, that the following gentlemen have been appointed to compose the Staff of Brigadier General W. D. Dowd, of the 4th Brigade 2d Division North Carolina Militia, and that they are invested with the authority and command belonging to their respective offices, viz:

Dugald McDugald, of Moore County, Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General.

Covington J. Orrell, of Fayetteville, Brigade Inspector.

John W. Cameron, of Moore, Aid-de-Camp.

MR. SERGEANT.—We regret to learn that the Hon. John Sergeant has resigned his seat as one of the Representatives in Congress of the city of Philadelphia. This is deeply to be deplored; for, aside from his commanding talents, and business habits, he was an example of all that is exemplary in public and private life. He has probably been driven from Congress by disgust, to which the conduct of his colleague, Mr. Wise, has doubtless contributed.

WHIG MEETINGS.—Several meetings have been held in the Northern Cities, which are important, as well on account of the great numbers who attended, as because they indicate conclusively the temper of the Whig party. They exhibit a unanimous feeling of dissatisfaction at Mr. Tyler's conduct, and a no less strongly expressed determination to stand by their principles, let *him* do as he may. They make it sure, not only that our party will not be divided, nor its spirit broken, but that that spirit can again be called into action, to sustain the administration when right, but not less firmly to oppose it when wrong. They ought to convince Mr. Tyler that he can never obtain the support of the party, to enable him to violate his own and their often avowed declarations in favor of the "one Term" rule.

At Philadelphia, the largest assemblage of the kind ever seen at Independence Hall, was held on the 22d. It was addressed by Messrs. Reed, Scott, Brown, Stanly of N. C., Chandler, and Morris.

At Baltimore, a very large assemblage took place at Monument Square on the 21st., which was addressed by Messrs. Morris, Bradford, and Marshall of Kentucky. The meeting was repeatedly interrupted by some Locos, who by shouts, cries of fire, and hauling engines through the crowd, endeavored to break it up. Shame on such conduct!

At Richmond, in Mr. Tyler's own neighborhood in the District which he formerly represented in Congress, and the capital of his own State, a meeting was held on the evening of the 21st inst. in the proceedings of which we find the names of the leading Whigs of that city. A long preamble and resolution were adopted, in which the course of Mr. Tyler is reviewed in language becoming his high station, but with most decided condemnation, and the conduct of the late Cabinet as decidedly approved. The whole was adopted by acclimation. Resolutions approving of the course of Mr. Clay, and of Mr. Botts, their representative, were then also adopted with great applause and unanimity.

QUITE A MISTAKE.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, a Locofoco print at Charlotte, in this State, glorifies President Tyler after this fashion:—

"*More Comfort for the Federalists.*—President Tyler's second Veto Message will be found in our columns to-day. The Federal leaders thought by dropping the word "Bank," and calling their *bantling* monster the "Fiscal Corporation," to cheat the Constitution, and deceive the President.—But "old Virginia" was too wide awake for that, and he richly merits the thanks of his country for a second time clipping off the head of this Federal monster."

Surely the Jeffersonian could not have read the following passages in Mr. Ewing's letter to the President, when he penned the above:—

"You also spoke of the name of the institution, desiring that that should be changed. To this I objected, as it would probably be made a subject of ridicule, but you insisted that there was much in a name, and this institution ought not to be called a Bank. Mr. Webster undertook to adapt it to this particular to your wishes. * * * And I am opposed to the fact, though it did not occur in my presence, that after the bill was drawn up and before it was reported, it was seen and examined by yourself, that your attention was specially called to the fifth fundamental article, that that on full examination you concurred in its provisions, that at the same time its name was so modified as to meet your approbation; and the bill was reported and passed, in all essential particulars, as it was when it came through your hands."

Perhaps the Jeffersonian will repair its error, and correct the misrepresentation, by publishing Mr. Ewing's letter?

PROFIT AND LOSS.—Some of the Northern papers are calculating the amount which the several members of the late Cabinet will *lose*, in sale of furniture, removal of families, &c., by giving up their places. Mr. Badger's loss is estimated at $1,000, Mr. Bell's still more, Mr. Crittenden's less, and so on. We imagine that the gentlemen themselves will count a handsome profit, instead of loss, from the resignation, by the same rule by which the militia Colonel made $500 a year by his office. As some of our military friends may be curious to learn the mode, we will agree to disclose it, on the condition understood, that as a slight compensation for so important a secret, they forthwith repair to this office, armed and equipped with the necessary implements, and discharge their several obligations for subscription, &c.

Well, the bargain being made and ratified we proceed at once to perform our part of the contract.

Our friend the ex-Colonel was asked by an aspirant for his vacant honors, "whether he had found the office very expensive?" "Expensive! Why I saved $500 a year out of it." "You did? Then I will go immediately and secure so valuable an office." At the end of the year, the new Colonel not having realized his golden expectations, again accosted his predecessor, and, relating his experience and deploring his disappointment, asked *how* he had managed to save $500 a year? "Why, sir," he replied, "I held the office for one year at a cost of $500, and instead of holding it another year at a like cost, I resigned, and thus saved the $500!" This is the secret of making money out of militia offices, and we doubt not of Cabinet offices too.

The only attempts which have been made to impeach Mr. Ewing's veracity, have recoiled upon their authors. First, it was affirmed that his statement was not supported by his associates; and that Mr. Webster's letter amounted almost to a denial of its correctness. But Mr. Badger and Mr. Bell have since fully sustained Mr. Ewing; and neither Mr. Webster nor any one for him has dared to join issue with them.

Next they discovered that Mr. Ewing had "untruly stated that the assent of the States to branches was not required in the plan he proposed at the beginning of the session." Mr. Ewing stated no such thing. What he did say in his letter to the President was, that "the bill which I reported to Congress, with your approbation, at the commencement of the session, had *the clause relating to agencies, and the power to deal in exchanges*, as strongly developed as the one you have now rejected, and equally without the assent of the States." There is not a word here about *branches;* and Mr. Ewing is perfectly consistent and correct in his assertion. The bill reported at the commencement of the session, required the assent of the States to the location of *branches* of discount and deposite; but did *not* require such assent to the establishment of *agencies*, to deal in exchanges.

THE WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—A writer in the last Chronicle states that between the 8th of February and the 1st of June of the present year, being a period of 3 months and 20 days, there passed on the Wilmington Road, going North 3 405, and going South 2 063 passengers, being a total of 5,468.

DUEL.—Judge Tenny of Natchez, Miss. was killed in a duel with A. N. Rowley, on the 8th inst.

MR. TYLER'S FUTURE COURSE.—The following letters from the Washington Correspondent of the New York Express, take the view of the subject which we have entertained, viz: that it is not and never has been Mr. Tyler's wish to separate himself from the Whig party, and that he will probably still recommend and approve Whig measures generally. We believe that his sole aim has been to secure a re-election to the Presidency, and that to effect this, his associations and his measures have all leaned towards any body or any thing that might help him to remove Mr. Clay out of his way. It is needless for us to repeat, what we said months ago, that nothing shall induce us to support Mr. Tyler for a second term. We are opposed to second terms. Nevertheless, we expect to support his *present* Administration, just so far as it accords with Whig principles and promotes the good of the country:—

*Correspondence of the Express.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

The great outery that some Whigs set up against President Tyler, is founded, as it seems to me, upon the presumption that he is not a Whig. I have no faith or belief in the truth of this allegation. We shall soon see, the whole country will soon see, that except on this Bank question, *he is every inch a Whig*. The President will, I am sure, soon make demonstrations, that he is changed on nothing, and that he is just as firm in what is right, as many of us see he is, in what we think is wrong. No calumny can be greater than to say John Tyler has gone over to the Loco Focos. They who spread such a report will soon repent of their hasty judgment and impression.

In the mean time, the Whigs of the country, if they are wise, will wait calmly for these demonstrations, without entering into the unfortunate personal disputes that ruptured the late Cabinet,—suffering no small causes, nor great ones even to overthrow a party that has already accomplished so much, and that with union and energy can accomplish much more. The preservation of this party depends upon the preservation of a Whig administration. If we let that fall: if we abandon that: if we throw the Government into the arms of the Loco Focos by the necessity of having some popular power to administer it, there is no hope for the success of another Whig principle, for some years at least:—and all beyond would be doubtful and dark.

WASHINGTON, September 18.

The President to-day removed Leonard Jarvis, Navy Agent at Boston, and Mr. Vincent Brown is appointed in his stead. As I understand, there was abundance of proof of Mr. Jarvis's interfering in elections.

John Tyler is not about to be proscriptive, but he intends to carry out the principles of Gen. Harrison, as laid down in the circular signed by Mr. Webster.

Pay not the least heed to the outery that John Tyler has turned his coat. Unfortunately he differs with many of us on the subject of a Bank, but his *heart* is sound to the core. If the Whig Politicians are not stark mad, they won't run from the fruits of a twelve years' contest for the sake of a Bank, or fall upon their swords just as they are flushed with victory.

WISE, PROFFITT, &c.—The sudden desertion of these Members to the Loco Foco party, may well be matter of astonishment. It is only paralleled by Mr. Calhoun's somersett in 1837. The fearless and evident assaults of Mr. Wise on every form of Loco Focoism, for the last seven years; his extravagant eulogiums on Mr. Clay, (if such can be extravagant;) his paternity of that noble sentiment, "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," all were guarantees that nothing could ever induce him to abandon his associates in the seven years' war, much less to unite with his and their enemies. It is not easy to imagine a motive for his course, unless it be the determination to be singular—to make for himself a fame like that of John Randolph—to have "his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him."

As to Mr. Proffitt, it is but a few weeks since we heard him vow, in one of his speeches, that she would rather die with the Whigs than live with the Locos." He is a weak man, however, and has been bought off by flattery—cheap.

The following letter from Mr. Wise shows what his opinion of Mr. Clay was a year ago. He has just discovered, however, that Mr. Clay was charged in 1825 with a coalition with John Quincy Adams, for which he now abuses him most bitterly:—

*Letter from Mr. Wise.*

WASHINGTON CITY, June 18, 1840.

*Gentleman.*—I have delayed answering yours of the 10th instant, in order to make arrangements, if possible, to accept its kind invitation to attend the dinner in honor of Mr. Clay by the citizens of his native county, at Taylorsville, on the 27th instant.

I need not tell you what I think of that man, Henry Clay, of Hanover. He has done for himself what friends and fortune can do for no man, and has acquired what neither friends nor foes can take from him—"a fame for which himself has fought," and to which no man's praise can add, and from which no man's censure can detract. And that fame is his reward. Office could not add a cubit to his stature. He has reflected honor on the place of his birth, and a Henry was born there before him; he has maintained the reputation of Virginia's sons, and Virginia is the mother of "heroes, statesmen, and sages." That is enough for any one man, and it is enough for you to claim him as your own—you honor yourselves in honoring Henry Clay. None can impeach his disinterestedness now, and I wish that all Virginia, all America, could see him, as you will see him, and hear him as you will hear him—a teacher, an experienced teacher of eternal political truths, and a witness of facts for freedom against freedom's foes. Heed him, I beseech you—heed him whilst you may!

H. A. WISE.

See also what John Tyler thought of Mr. Clay at the same time:—

*Letter from John Tyler.*

WILLIAMSBURG, June 28, 1841.

*Gentlemen.*—It would afford me no ordinary gratification to be present in pursuance of your invitation, at Taylorsville, on the 27th instant, to partake of the dinner to be given to Mr. Clay, by the citizens of his native county: but this is forbidden me by considerations which I am not at liberty to disregard. Towards that distinguished citizen I need scarcely say that I entertain feelings of the highest admiration and regard. When the work of detraction was at its highest point, I lost no suitable occasion to give expression to my sentiments concerning him, and have never failed to vindicate him, as far as was in my power, against the malice of his enemies; and now, when all men, seemingly of all parties, unite in bearing testimony to his high and exalted worth; and when recent events have furnished him a new opportunity for the display of that noble disinterestedness for which he had through life been distinguished, judge ye with what pleasure I should meet him on the soil of my old district, and in the midst of my old constituents. As, however, this is denied me, nothing more remains to me than to wish you a most joyous and happy meeting.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend and servant,

JOHN TYLER.

Utterly unworthy of respect or notice as the "North Carolinian" is, under its present stupid management, yet we do not choose that it shall put language into our mouth which we never employed. In that paper of Saturday last, we find the following:—

"Webster and Clay, as the Observer admits, are jealous of each other; Clay's friends are determined to break Tyler if possible, and have made Ewing, Badger, Bell, &c., come out, and make statements, which if not wholly untrue, are at least contradictory and improbable."

We cannot say how much of this the Observer is considered as "admitting;" perhaps only the first assertion, viz: that "Webster and Clay are jealous of each other." What we did say, was simply, that "Webster is himself, or is supposed to be, jealous of Mr. Clay." Now though the Carolinian may not be able to discover any difference between this remark and the "admission" which it charges upon us, the public doubtless can. We can conceive of no reason for jealousy on the part of Mr. Clay towards Mr. Webster.

YELLOW FEVER.—The deaths at N. Orleans on the 14th, were 42, of which 30 were by yellow fever. On the 15th, 44, of which 38 by yellow fever. On the 16th, 52, of which 38 by yellow fever. There were 383 patients remaining in the hospitals.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate*

Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

William Hunter, of Rhode Island, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

William Boulware, of Virginia, to be Charge d'Affaires near his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Levi W. Lawler, Receiver of Public Moneys at Madisville, Alabama.

J. C. Brown, Surveyor of Public Lands for Illinois and Missouri.

David M. Mitchell, of Missouri, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, Missouri.

Robert Stuart, of Michigan, Agent for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.

Pierce M. Butler, of South Carolina, Indian Agent for the Cherokee Indians.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

William H. Ware, Collector at St. Marks, Florida.
William P. Briggs, Collector, Vermont.
Alexander Ferguson, Naval Officer, Philadelphia.

LAND OFFICERS.

Hardy Holmes, Receiver, Ouachita, Louisiana.
Henry O'McEnery, Register, Ouachita, Louisiana.

POSTMASTERS.

Andrew Scott, at Erie, Pennsylvania.
Joseph C. Cole, at Monroe, Michigan.

We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Legare, having accepted the office of Attorney General, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden, has arrived in this city and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office.—*National Intelligencer.*

*Trouble in Canada.*—The British armed steam-ships Minos and Toronto are moored in the river between Navy Island and the Canadian shore. We learn that last night some persons unknown got a cannon on the island, and fired several times at the vessels, with what effect we are unable to say.

*Buffalo Commercial.*

The same paper informs us that sixty-five kegs of powder were stolen from the magazine near Lockport on Friday night last.

Gen. Scott was at Lewiston last week, and superintended the mounting of the cannon on Fort Niagara.

MARRIED,

In Randolph County, on Tuesday evening the 14th instant, by the Rev. D. Derrick, Mr. JAMES G. TOMLINSON to Miss LOTTY E. SPINKS youngest daughter of Lewis Spinks.

In Hillsborough, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, Dr. JOHN SWAN, of Pittsborough, to Miss FRANCES WADDELL, daughter of the late John Waddell, Esq., of Chatham.

At Georgetown, D. C. on the 14th inst. Mr. ROBERT G. LINDSAY, of Greensborough, N. C., to Miss MARIANNA P. AUSTIN, of Georgetown.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday the 21st instant, Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Sen.

Near Linden, Ala. on the 11th instant, Mr. GABRIEL W. HOLMES, formerly of this town.

Near Marion, Perry county, Ala., lately, Professor WALLIS. Also, J. N. BOGGS, Esq. Also, Mrs. BILLINGSLEY, wife of Thos. Billingsley, (formerly Mrs. Rutland, of Anson county, N. C.) Also, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Lowrey. Also, Col. WM. E. BLASSINGAME. Also, Dr. HENRY YARBROUGH.

Near Salem, N. C. of consumption, Mrs. LOUISA BLUM, consort of Mr. David Blum, aged 35 years.

In Covington county, Miss., on the 19th July, Mr. ALLAN SMITH, aged 85 years. He was a native of Argyle-shire, Scotland, from which he emigrated at an early age to Richmond county, N. C., where he spent the greater part of a long and exemplary life.

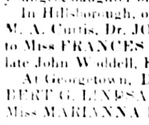
At his residence in Lafayette county, Mississippi, on the 20th ultimo, JONATHAN P. SNEED, Esq. aged 47 years, formerly of Hillsborough, N. C.

At the same place, on the 8th ult., WILLIAM LUCAS, youngest son of Jonathan P. and Sarah A. Sneed, aged 12 years.

At the Glenn Springs, S. C., on the 18th instant, BENJAMIN T. ELMORE, Esq. Intendant of the Town of Columbia, former Member of Congress, and officer in the War of 1812 and the Seminole War.


## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

**SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.**



THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced the above business on Market Square, next door to Mr. James R. Gee's, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage, Barouche, Sulkey, Carryall, and Wagon

**HARNESS,**

Saddles, of every quality and price, Trunks and Whips.

In short, every article usually found in a Saddler's Shop. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING of every description in his line promptly attended to, and moderate charges made. JOHN S. RABOTEAU.

*September* 29, 1841. 69-3m

Carolinian will copy.

## WANTED.

A FEW likely young NEGROES, of both sexes, from 13 to 25 years of age. Liberal prices paid in CASH. Apply to the Subscriber, or at the bar of the Lafayette Hotel.

A. S. RUTHERFORD.

*September* 27, 1841. 69-1w

## SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.


## POSTSCRIPT.

We have all the back mails up this morning. The following are the only items of interest:

Judge McLean has declined accepting the office of Secretary of War. No conjecture as to who will now be appointed.

There is great excitement, and some disturbances, on the Canada shore. President Tyler has issued a very proper Proclamation enjoining peace.

Mr. Greig has resigned his seat in Congress, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Granger to be elected from his old district in New York.

Ex-Gov. Cannon, of Tenn., died a few days ago.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, September 27, Steam Boat Cotton Plant, Capt. MacRae, with Boat James Seawell in tow, with Goods to E. W. Wilkings, D. A. Ray, James Martine, John Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, C. P. Mallett, Benbow & Co., and C. J. & R. M. Orrell, of this place; and for Humphreys & Gaither, Rockfish Company, Holt & Carrigan, McAdoo & Scott, and Holmes & Ellis, of the interior.

Also, September 22, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Nelson in tow, with full cargo Fall Goods, for S. W. Tillinghast, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, C. T. Haigh, H. Leete, Cook & Co., G. W. McDonald, E. J. Hale, Boon & Breece, A. W. Steel, E. Fuller, D. A. Ray, Jas. Dodd, H. Branson, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, J. D. Williams, and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for J. R. & W. L. Covington, J. & W. Leak, J. Worth, D. Parks, S. & J. Hill, C. E. Mott, L. Springs, F. Gardner, J. Small, J. Stanly, and G. H. Lee, of the interior.

Also, September 27, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Post Boy in tow, with full cargo for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, L. H. Rhodes, E. J. Hale, B. Rose, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, H. Leete, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, James Dodd, J. D. Williams, T. C. Blake, S. W. Tillinghast, George McNeill, Boon & Breece, and C. Montague & Co., of this place; and for C. D. Keelin, Beaver Creek Company, D. Parks, R. Reid, and W. W. Elms, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Boat Washington, with produce for Benbow & Co., E. W. Wilkings, J. Waddill, Jr., Wm. McIntyre, George McNeill, J. D. Williams, and John Huske & Son.

Also, on the 28th, Steam Boat Cotton Plant.

Also, Sept. 23, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Flour, &c., for Beaver Creek Co., Hall & Johnson, C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Company, Rockfish Company, and others.

Also, Sept. 28, Steamer Henrietta, with Flour, &c., for Hall & Johnson, Boon & Breece, C. Caison, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, W. Kirkpatrick, E. Fuller, &c.

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 16.—Brig New Orleans from N. York; Schr. Venus from Philadelphia. 20.—Brig Sooy from New York; Schr. Pizarro from ditto. 21.—Brig Wm. Purrington from St. Croix.

DEPARTURES.

September 18.—Schrs. Michigan for Cape Hayti, St. Domingo, Repeater for New York. 21.—Brigs New Orleans for Mayaguez, P. R., Adeline for Trinidad. 22.—Brig Leonora for New York; Schr. Pizarro for ditto.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 29.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 50 a 60 | Lime, | | $2½ a $2¾ |
| Ditto, apple, | 35 a 37½ | Lead, bar, | | 7 a 8 |
| Bacon, | 7½ a 8 | Mackerel, | | none. |
| Beeswax, | 27 a 28 | Molasses, | 27 a 30 | |
| Butter, | 12½ a 15 | Oats, | | a 30 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | Oil, Linseed | 70 a 75 | |
| Coffee, | 10 a 13 | Nails, cut, | 6½ a 6¾ | |
| Cotton, | 7 a 9 | Powder, keg, | $6½ | |
| Cotton Yarn, | 16 a 20 | Rags, | 2¼ | |
| Cotton Bag'ng | 20 a 25 | Sugar, brown, | 8¼ a 11 | |
| Corn, | 50 a 55 | Lump, | 16 | |
| Copperas, | 3¼ a 4 | Loaf, | 18 a 20 | |
| Candles, F. F. | 17 | Salt, | 06 a 75 | |
| Flour, | $5 a $6¼ | Sack, | $1 90 a $2¼ | |
| Feathers, | 25 a 30 | Tallow, | 10 a 11 | |
| Flaxseed, | 90 a $1 | Tin, box, | $13 a 13½ | |
| Hides, green, | 4 a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 3 a 5 | |
| dry, | 12½ a 14 | Wheat, | $1 a $1 10 | |
| Iron, | 5 a 5½ | Whiskey, | 28 a 30 | |
| Lard, | 7 a 8 | Wool, | 15 a 20 | |
| 4-4 Sheeting, | Fayetteville manufacture, | 8 | cts. pr. yd. | |
| 3-4 ditto | ditto | ditto, | 6 | ditto. |

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 22.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 4 50 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 63; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35; Rice 3 62 a 3 75.

*Naval Stores.*—The last sales of Turpentine were at 2 34. Tar brought on yesterday 1 50.

*Lumber.*—We state for the information of the up-country mills, that there is not a foot of river lumber for sale here, and that there is an extensive inquiry for flooring and scantling.

*Timber.*—Daily sales are made for the use of our steam mills at from 4½ to 5½ Dollars.


## SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM of Miss Mallett's School will commence at her residence on Gillespie street, on the 15th of October ensuing. Terms, duration of session, &c. as heretofore.

*September* 29, 1841. 69tf

## MRS. HAWLEY

WILL open her School on the second Monday in October, (the 11th,) in the Long Room of the building now occupied by Mrs. Brown, on the corner of Mumford and Gillespie streets.

*September* 28, 1841. 69-2w

## THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

**GROCERIES,**

*Consisting in part of—*

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

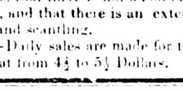
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*September* 24, 1841. 69tf

## NEW STOCK OF



BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large Stock of articles in the above line, purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell at his usual low prices. Besides a full supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, &c., he has a few ANNUALS for 1842, a great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, with some new works, as Stephens' INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA; Lady Blessington's IDLER IN ITALY, &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY, a full supply of Blank Books of various descriptions; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Cheap and Superfine Writing Papers, among which is Ruled Cap at $2 25 per ream, and Ruled Letter Paper at $1 25 per half ream; Wrapping and Drawing Papers, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

*September* 28, 1841.

## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 25, 1841. 69tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

**GROCERIES**

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 25, 1841. 69tf

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old Stand, foot of Haymount, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. M. Beasley as a Jewelry Store, where he would be glad to serve his old customers, and others disposed to patronize him. He will execute all orders in a workmanlike manner, or no charge will be made.

Send your Boots and Shoes. They shall be repaired with neatness and despatch.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

*September* 28, 1841. 69-3w

## FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*September* 28, 1841. 69tf


JAMES L. DAVIS, *vs.* ARCH'D D. McNAIR, } DEBT.

THIS was an action brought by the Plaintiff for the recovery of a debt against a young man who, at the time it was contracted, was not quite twenty-one years old. Upon the trial, the following Judgment was awarded, to-wit:—

"This cause coming on to be heard, the Plaintiff proved by the admission of the Defendant, that he had entered into an obligation for the within claim, but pleaded *non-age* or *Infancy*, which plea was admitted by the Plaintiff; whereupon Judgment against the Plaintiff for the sum of One Dollar and Forty Cents,—the costs in this suit. Witness my hand and seal, the 25th day of September, 1841.

("Signed) "ANGUS McDONALD, J. P." [*Seal.*]

The above is a true copy from the original.

[1t] JAMES L. DAVIS.


## HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article! I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT.—Counterfeits are abroad—look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

[L. S.]

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## $100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## POETRY.

### POEM BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

*Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.*

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1841.

John Quincy Adams is one of the intellectual prodigies whose characters distinguish ERAS of time. An hundred years hence I doubt whether the American annals will show more than two names—Benjamin Franklin and George Washington—brighter than that of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Adams is now 74 years old. But years have made no impression upon his intellect. That is still fresh and vigorous. He is, as has been so frequently stated, always in his seat; always watching the course of business, and always ready to shed light upon the question before the House.

The Hon. Mr. Morgan, whose seat is near to that of Mr. Adams, has obtained for me, with permission to publish in the Journal, a copy of the Poem which I enclose. It was written in July, 1840, under these circumstances: General Ogle informed Mr. Adams that several young ladies in his district had requested him to obtain Mr. A's AUTOGRAPH for them. In accordance with this request, Mr. Adams wrote the following beautiful Poem upon "*The wants of Man*," each stanza upon a sheet of Note Paper. What American young lady would not set a precious value upon such an AUTOGRAPH from this illustrious statesman.

### THE WANTS OF MAN.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
*Goldsmith's Hermit.*

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
'Tis not with *me* exactly so—
But 'tis so in the song.
*My* wants are many, and if told
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mint of gold,
I still should long for more.

What first I want is daily bread,
And canvass-backs and wine;
And all the realms of Nature spread
Before me when I dine.
Four courses scarcely can provide
My appetite to quell,
With four choice cooks from France beside,
To dress my dinner well.

What next I want, at heavy cost,
Is elegant attire;
Black sable furs for winter's frost,
And silks for summer's fire,
And Cashmere shawls and Brussels lace
My bosom's front to deck—
And diamond rings my hands to grace,
And rubies for my neck.

And then I want a mansion fair,
A dwelling-house in style,
Four stories high, for wholesome air,
A massive marble pile:
With halls for banquets and for balls
All furnished rich and fine;
With stabled studs in fifty stalls
And cellars for my wine;—

I want a garden and a park
My dwelling to surround,
A thousand acres, (bless the mark!)
With walls encompass'd round,
Where flocks may range and herds may low,
And kids and lambkins play—
And flowers and fruits commingl'd grow
All Eden to display.

I want, when summer's foliage falls,
And autumn strips the trees,
A house within the city's walls
For comfort and for ease—
But here, as space is somewhat scant
And acres rather rare,
My house in town I only want
To occupy——a square.

I want a steward, butler, cooks,
A coachman, footman, grooms;
A library of well-bound books,
And picture-garnished rooms,
Correggios, Magdalen, and Night
The Matron of the chair:
Guido's fleet coursers in their flight
And Claudes at least a pair.

Ay! and to stamp my form and face
Upon the solid rock,
I want, their lineaments to trace,
Carrara's milk-white block,
And let the chisel's art sublime
By Greenough's hand display
Through all the range of future time
My features to the day.

I want a cabinet profu-e
Of medals, coins, and gems;
A printing-press for private use
Of fifty thousand *ems;*
And plants and minerals and shells,
Worms, insects, fishes, birds;
And every beast on earth that dwells,
In solitude or herds.

I want a board of burnish'd plate,
Of silver and of gold,
Tureens of twenty pounds in weight
With sculpture's richest mould,
Plateaus, with chandeliers and lamps,
Plates, dishes all the same:
And porcelain vases with the stamps
Of Sevres and Angouleme.

And maples of fair glossy stain
Must form my chamber doors,
And carpets of the Wilton grain
Must cover all my floors;
My walls with tapestry bedeck'd
Must never be outdone;
And damask curtains must protect
Their colors from the sun.

And mirrors of the largest pane
From Venice must be brought;
And sandal-wood and bamboo cane
For chairs and tables bought;
On all the mantel-pieces clocks
Of thrice-gilt bronze must stand,
And screens of ebony and box
Invite the stranger's hand.

I want—(who does not want?)—a wife,
Affectionate and fair;
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share.
Of temper sweet—of yielding will,
Of firm, yet placid mind;
With all my faults to love me still,
With sentiments refin'd.

And as Time's car incessant runs
And Fortune fills my store,
I want of daughters and of sons
From eight to half a score.
I want (alas! can mortal dare
Such bliss on earth to crave?)
That all the girls be chaste and fair
The boys all wise and brave.

And when my bosom's darling sings
With melody divine,
A pedal harp of many strings,
Must with her voice combine.
A piano, exquisitely wrought,
Must open stand, apart;
That all my daughters may be taught,
To win the stranger's heart.

My wife and daughters will desire
Refreshment from perfumes,
Cosmetics for the skin require
And artificial blooms.
The Civet fragrance shall dispense
And treasur'd sweets return,
Cologne revive the flagging sense
And smoking amber burn.

And when, at night, my weary head
Begins to droop and dose,
A southern chamber holds my bed
For Nature's soft repose:
With blankets, counterpanes, and sheet,
Mattress and bed of down,
And comfortables for my feet,
And pillows for my crown.

I want a warm and faithful friend
To cheer the adverse hour:
Who ne'er to flatter will descend
Nor bend the knee to power.
A friend to chide me when I'm wrong,
My inmost soul to see;
And that my friendship prove as strong
For him, as his for me.

I want a kind and tender heart,
For others' wants to feel;
A soul secure from Fortune's dart,
And bosom arm'd with steel.
To bear Divine chastisement's rod,
And mingling in my plan,
Submission to the will of God
With charity to Man.

I want a keen, observing eye,
An ever-listening ear,
The truth through all disguise to spy,
And wisdom's voice to hear;
A tongue to speak at virtue's need
In Heaven's sublimest strain;
And lips, the cause of Man to plead,
And never plead in vain.

I want uninterrupted health
Throughout my long career;
And streams of never-failing wealth
To scatter far and near—
The destitute to clothe and feed,
Free bounty to bestow,
Supply the helpless orphan's need,
And sooth the widow's woe.

I want the genius to conceive,
The talents to unfold
Designs, the vicious to retrieve,
The virtuous to uphold.
Inventive power, combining skill;
A persevering soul,
Of human hearts to mould the will
And reach from pole to pole.

I want the seals of power and place,
The ensigns of command;
Charged by the People's unbought grace,
To rule my native land—
Nor crown, nor sceptre would I ask
But from my country's will,
By day, by night, to ply the task
Her cup of bliss to fill.

I want the voice of honest praise
To follow me behind;
And to be thought in future days
The friend of human kind,
That after ages as they rise
Exulting may proclaim
In choral union to the skies
Their blessings on my name.

These are the wants of mortal man,
I cannot want them long—
For life itself is but a span
And earthly bliss a song.
My last great want, absorbing all,
Is, when beneath the sod,
And summon'd to my final call,
The *mercy of my God.*

And oh! while circles in my veins
Of life the purple stream,
And yet a fragment small remains
Of Nature's transient dream,
My soul, in humble hope unscar'd,
Forget not thou to pray,
That this thy *want* may be prepared
*To meet the Judgment day.*


## NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keriseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

*July* 14, 1840. 6tf

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

**FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.**

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

*April* 6, 1841. 44-tf.

## NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale; by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

*February* 23.

## French Burr Mill Stones

### For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1840. 13*tf*

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*January* 26, 1841. 31tf

## BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

## GRAY'S OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases gefferally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!!

4 prizes of $25,000, amounting to

## $100,000!

FOR 25th SEPTEMBER, and

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

FOR 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, the

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Grand Capital Prize of | | | $50,000 | | |
| 1 Splendid Prize of | | | 30,000 | | |
| 1 do do | | | 25,000 | | |
| 1 do do | | | 10,000 | | |
| 1 prize of | $8.000 | 10 prizes of | $1.500 | | |
| 1 do of | 7,000 | 10 do of | 1,250 | | |
| 1 do of | 6 000 | 50 do of | 1,000 | | |
| 1 do of | 5 000 | 50 do of | 500 | | |
| 1 do of | 4 000 | 50 do of | 400 | | |
| 1 do of | 2,500 | 100 do of | 300 | | |
| 1 do of | 2,311 | 100 do of | 250 | | |
| 4 prizes of | 2,000 | 170 do of | 200 | | |
| 5 do of | 1,750 | &c. | &c. | &c. | |

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | 26 | Whole Tickets | $260 | 00 |
| Ditto ditto | 26 | Half do | 130 | 00 |
| Ditto ditto | 26 | Quarter do | 65 | 00 |
| Ditto ditto | 26 | Eighth do | 32 | 50 |

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes will receive the most prompt attention; and the Drawing of each Lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

July 29. 62-pd

## NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

### OLD LINE.

*To sail punctually every week during the year.*

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

*July* 24, 1841. 60-tf.

## JAMES SUNDY,

**Trimmer and Harness Maker,**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

*Fayetteville, April* 27, 1841. 47tf

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## *Important to the Afflicted.*

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms, that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

*Opinions of the Press.*—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Er. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

## FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Land Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*February* 9, 1841. 36-tf.

## $200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

*Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July* 4, 1840. 7tf

## NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

*April* 27, 1841. 47tf

## FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE, which has been used, though not injured, but for which a liberal deduction will be made. For information apply at this office.

*September* 10. 67-tf.

## NOTICE.

AT the August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Janet Ward, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. WARD, Adm'r.

*August* 17, 1841. 65-6w

## Just Received on Consignment,

24 BBLS. New Orleans SUGAR,
12 eighth and 2 quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.

For sale by

SAM'EL W. TILLINGHAST.

*August* 24, 1841. 64-tf.

## COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

*August* 18, 1841. 64-3m

## Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*Aug'st* 4, 1841. 61-tf

## French Burr Mill Stones and Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

*Messrs. Hall & Johnson:*

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

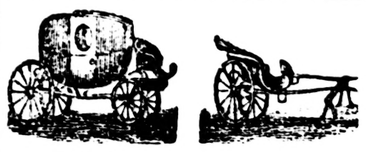
JAMES ALEXANDER.

*Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.*

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*Fayetteville, June* 22, 1841. 55tf



## GARDNER & McKETHAN,

***Carriage Makers,***

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1841.


## STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term* 1841.

John Moore and others, *vs.* James Moore, Adm'r. and others, distributees of William Moore, deceased. } *Petition for Distribution.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Taylor and Thomas Newton are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur the Petitioners' Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence, the 66th year.

Issued 7th Sept., A. D. 1841.

SD'H. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.


## NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

*September* 6, 1841. 66-tf.

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

## GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*June* 1, 1841. 52tf.

## LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

*April* 26, 1841. 47tf

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

***For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.***

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 20. 59-tf

## PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 12, 1841. 49-1Y

## SWAIM'S PANACEA,

***For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;***

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

(16-1Ypd) WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## *Blanks for sale at this Office.*

## SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Vermifuge Medicine* has proved successful these many years past, and is universally acknowledged by those who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no one will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the different worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, in removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause, worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and restoring the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of bilious affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the first *stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who cannot indulge in the conviviality of the table, as those who before dinner will anticipate the effects of eating, the stomach, not unfrequently produced by worms. In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated by measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seamen, and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

(16-1Ypd) WM. SWAIM & SON

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER

*Fayetteville, July* 25, 1841. 6w

## FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON

*April* 6, 1841. 3

## The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, or Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by remedies that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are sent by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 4, 1840. 8tf

*Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.*

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in numerous cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

## SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

## AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

**COSTER & COXE'S**

ORIGINAL

## SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disordered Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

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